

# Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, WEDNESDAY, MAY 31, 1972.

Established 1887

Leave Plane, Collect Baggage, Fire on Crowd

## Japanese Terrorists Kill 20 At Israeli Airport; Many Hurt

**AP Wirephoto** - ANTHONY P. MASTRANTONIO / AP Wirephoto  
A second gunman was caught by an airport employee, and the third escaped and was still at large more than two hours after the lightning attack.

Police said one terrorist passenger bore the name Suzuki and another was Naga. Full names were not immediately available. The terrorists were aboard an Air France 707 which arrived from Paris via Rome.

Passengers who had just disembarked from the Air France plane were the first hit when the gun first erupted and grenades exploded. Then, the terrorists turned their guns on airport employees and relatives and friends waiting for passengers.

About 300 persons were packed into the waiting room and customs hall, which was gory with blood, human flesh, broken glass and bits of baggage after the attack.

Doctors at Tel Aviv's Sheba hospital said that about 13 were killed in the attack and 50 wounded, 10 seriously.

Defense Minister Moshe Dayan, Deputy Premier Yigal Allon and Army Chief of Staff Lt. Gen. David Elazar immediately rushed to the airport.

Israeli police headquarters said the gunmen apparently had their automatic weapons and grenades hidden in their baggage and pulled them out in the customs hall.

"When the shooting started, I dived to the floor of the customs hall," said one unidentified Israeli passenger. "I couldn't understand what was happening. I couldn't believe it."

"My wife was standing up and she got hit," said the passenger, speaking to newsmen at the hospital.

**Leading Scientist Slain**

Israeli reports said one of the dead victims was Prof. Aharon Katzir, one of Israel's leading scientists. Prof. Katzir, 62, was professor of chemistry at the Weizmann Institute of Science, president of the Israel Academy of Sciences, and was head of the International Union of Pure and Applied Biophysics.

The attack came just 22 days after four Arab terrorists hijacked Belgian jetliners after it took off from Vienna. They threatened to blow up 97 hostages aboard unless Israel released 317 Arab guerrilla prisoners and flew them to Cairo.

The plane remained, for 21 hours at the end of a runway, until Israeli troops stormed aboard the Sabena jet May 9, killing two of the hijackers and capturing two women guerrillas.

Sammy Shintz, a cab driver, said he had arrived at the airport to pick up a couple and take them to one of Tel Aviv's luxury hotels.

"Then, all of sudden, I heard shooting," he said. "I saw people rolling scattering away. I saw two people limping through the exit doors. I didn't wait around."

Baggage and the discarded purses of passengers were strewn across the arrival hall. A smashed transistor radio lay near by. Luggage appeared split open by bullets or the force of the grenade blasts.

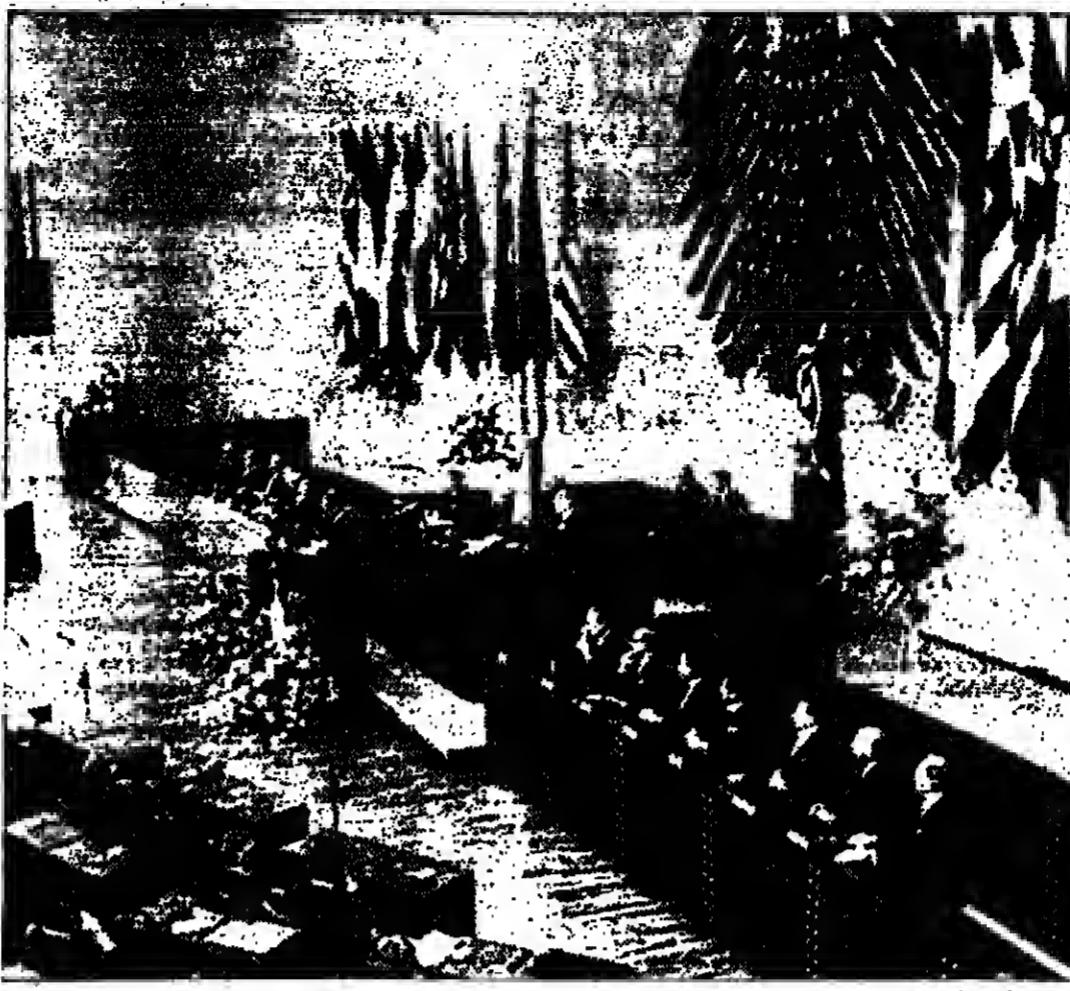
"All of a sudden, I saw a tall man in a brown shirt pulling a submachine gun and cooking it," said Mrs. Rachel Braumstein, an Israeli who observed the attack while waiting for her son-in-law to arrive.

"Then, someone pushed me away," she said. "I heard bursts of fire. It lasted for a few minutes. I don't know where my son and daughter are. Where are they?"

Police roadblocks were set up on approach roads. One policeman yelled: "The bastards, the cowards, they run and kill unarmed civilians. Anybody can kill unarmed civilians, you don't need courage for that."

"As fragmentary news of the

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Associated Press  
Opening of annual spring meeting of NATO Ministerial Council in Bonn yesterday.

### On Upcoming Security, MBFR Talks

## Rogers Reports to NATO on Summit

By James Goldsborough

BONN, May 30 (UPI) — The scenario for an autumn of European détente took on a slightly clearer shape here today following a report by U.S. officials to the NATO allies on President Nixon's conversations at the Soviet summit.

It now appears that the United States and the Soviet Union have agreed that two separate conferences are to begin this fall, one on preparations for the long-awaited European security conference and the other on Mutual and Balanced Force Reductions (MBFR).

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U.S. officials, reporting on Secretary of State William P. Rogers's statement which opened the spring NATO Council meeting in Helsinki, with a strong implication that the MBFR talks among the "interested parties" might begin even sooner. Henry Kissinger said at a Moscow press conference yesterday that the United States and the Soviet Union had agreed to begin "immediate explorations" on MBFR.

The U.S. officials said that the Russians had agreed with the Americans that the two conferences would be separate but parallel.

The U.S. officials said that the Russians had agreed with the Americans that the two conferences would not "mix." The officials said that Mr. Rogers told the council that the security conference preparations should begin in Helsinki some time in November.

And Mr. Rogers told the council that initial talks on the MBFR

conference should start no later than the November meeting in Helsinki, with a strong implication that the MBFR talks among the "interested parties" might begin even sooner. Henry Kissinger said at a Moscow press conference yesterday that the United States and the Soviet Union had agreed to begin "immediate explorations" on MBFR.

Thus it appears, if things work out as Mr. Rogers suggested that President Nixon convinced the Russians while in Moscow to stop delaying the opening of serious talks on the reduction of forces and armaments in Europe, or the United States would start its own procrastinating on the Warsaw Pact's goal, the security conference.

Mr. Kissinger said: "We leave open the possibility that this may be the case." He also voiced a hope that his Soviet summit talks would enhance world peace, saying:

"From the airport we have seen thousands of schoolchildren and as we see them, we think they are the future of Iran and they are the future of the world. We hope the talks we have had this past week will contribute to a peaceful future for them."

**Praise and Hopes**

Standing on a Persian carpet at the monument, built last year to the 2,500th anniversary of the founding of the Iranian Empire, the President praised the shah for his "enlightened leadership" in bringing progress to Iran in the past two decades.

Mr. Nixon, flying in after an overnight stay in Kiev, the Ukrainian capital, was greeted at the airport here by the Shah of Iran, Empress Farah and Iranian government officials headed by Premier Amir Abbas Hoveyda.

Mr. Nixon inspected a guard of honor as a military band played the American and Iranian national anthems.

On the way into town, Mr. Nixon stood with the shah in a limousine which had its sun roof open. He was waving, smiling and pointing at the vast crowd along Eisenhower Avenue, the 15-mile route to Sandakab Palace, where he and Mrs. Nixon will stay during their 22-hour visit.

Dense throngs waving American flags burst into cheers as the party, on the way to the palace, drove to nearby Shahyad Aryamehr Monument. There, Mr. and Mrs. Nixon received the keys to the city and an ivory inlaid desk set from the mayor, Gholamreza Nikpay.

**Coexistence Pact Hailed By Kissinger**

TEHRAN, May 30 (UPI) — The Moscow summit's charter of basic principles for Soviet-U.S. coexistence is a "significant document, perhaps historic," presidential adviser Henry A. Kissinger said today. It may have "turned the page" in relations between the two superpowers, he said while cautioning against overoptimism.

Assessing President Nixon's nine-day Moscow summit, Mr. Kissinger told reporters on his flight from Kiev to Tehran that the 12 principles in the declaration represent a "significant document which can become, in time, an historic document."

"You have to admit that, in time, events could outstrip us," he said, but added: "I do not think that they [the Russians] entered into this lightly."

As for the attitude of Communist party leader Leonid I. Brezhnev, who signed the declaration with Mr. Nixon, and of the Soviet president and premier, Mr. Kissinger said: "We are not trying to be sentimental. Looking at all the dangers, all the things that can go wrong, nevertheless we believe it may have turned a page in our relationship."

Mr. Nixon and the Soviet leadership established an "extra-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

ture Extermination Seen

Burundi Admits 50,000 Slain,

Blames Rebels in Murders

KAMPALA, Uganda, May 30 (AP) — The government radio in Burundi reported today that at least 50,000 persons have been killed since an abortive coup in the tiny east African state one month ago.

The broadcast claimed that the rebels planned to exterminate the Tutsi, a minority tribe that makes up the majority of President Michel Micombero's government.

The broadcast, monitored in Kampala, claimed that the rebels had been crazed with drugs and believed that bullets would not harm them.

The radio said that the 50,000 dead did not include those missing or who had fled the country.

It said that about 8,000 rebels, many trained abroad, attacked the capital, Bujumbura, and other towns in southern, central and northeastern Burundi the night of April 29.

The rebels carried automatic weapons, Molotov cocktails and machetes dipped in poison, according to the broadcast.

"If it was simply a coup attempt and not genocide," the radio said, "Why were harmless peasants massacred simply because they were Tutsi? Why were innocent babies slaughtered simply because they were Tutsi?"

**Court Tells U.S. to Keep Air Even Cleaner Than Law Says**

WASHINGTON, May 30 (AP) — Environmentalists won a major victory today when a judge established the principle that states may not permit high-quality air to deteriorate even to the level of federal pollution standards.

U.S. District Court Judge John D. Pratt endorsed the principle of "non-degradation" in ruling on

an environmental suit brought by the Sierra Club and three other environmental groups, however, filed suit last week contending that Mr. Buckelshaus, as a matter of policy, was about to approve plans which would not protect existing clean air.

They argued that such protection was intended by Congress when it wrote that the purpose of the law was to protect and enhance air quality.

In today's decision, Judges Pratt agreed, stating, "on the face of this law" would appear to permit no significant deterioration of air quality.

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They argued that such protection was intended by Congress

**Similar to the One in Moscow**

JERUSALEM, May 30 (UPI).—Foreign Minister Abba Eban today called for a meeting between Israel and the Arab states, along the lines of the Moscow summit, to discuss a Middle East peace settlement.

"What we need is a summit meeting, or a meeting at a more moderate level, somewhere down the slope between the parties directly interested," Mr. Eban told a foreign press luncheon.

"That could have a substantive effect on the position in our region," he said.

"A summit meeting o other powers cannot be decisive for the future of this conflict," he said. "If the great powers can make

it clear that they will work for the maintenance of the cease-fire, opposing a war option, this, I think, would be a contribution to the coming-together of the parties in that inevitable dialogue, which so far has been avoided."

Mr. Eban was the first member of Premier Golda Meir's cabinet to comment on the outcome of the talks President Nixon had held with the Russian leadership during his trip to the Soviet Union.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman said last night that Israel was satisfied with the results.

Mr. Eban said that he hoped to receive a report on the sum-

mit meeting from U.S. Ambassador to Israel H. Walford Barbour later this week. So far, he said, he has heard nothing about the meeting from any American official.

According to Mr. Eban, the communiqué issued at the end of Mr. Nixon's trip did not preclude the possibility that the two great powers would try to help bring the Israelis and the Arabs together in peace negotiations.

**No Monopoly**

He said that the communiqué specifically voiced support for the stalled Middle East peace-finding efforts of special UN envoy Gunnar V. Jarring, "but I don't believe it indicated a monopoly of any single procedure."

The real obstacle to negotiations is that the Arab states, and more specifically Egypt, wish to exclude from the negotiating context the matter which in our opinion, par excellence, does require negotiations.

The foreign minister said that Israel has agreed to so-called proximity talks with Egypt on the reopening of the Suez Canal, involving a withdrawal of Israeli forces from the waterway.

What is left for negotiations with Egypt, he said, were the conditions under which the pull-back is to be effected and talks on a further settlement leading to an eventual peace settlement in the region.

**Immigrant Total 185,000 Since '67, Israeli Reveals**

JERUSALEM, May 30 (Reuters).—The Israeli Minister of Immigrant Absorption, Nathan Peled, said today that in the five years since the six-day war of 1967, 185,000 immigrants had come to Israel.

He told the Knesset here that 30,000 had come from Europe, \$3,000 had come from Asian and African countries, 35,000 had immigrated from North America and 17,000 from South America.

Last year a total of 42,000 immigrants had come to Israel and this year's immigration figures were expected to reach 60,000, he said.

He added that Japan's experience, knowledge, legal measures and technology on environmental control could be of great use to other countries and said that advanced countries such as Japan "should make the utmost efforts to help developing countries achieve development without environmental pollution."

Mr. Oishi said that Japan has switched its political priorities from economic growth to preservation of the human environment and cited the basic law for pollution control adopted in August 1967, and 30 other pollution-related laws subsequently put into effect.

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Mr. Oishi said that Japan would give strong support at the Stockholm conference to the establishment of permanent international bodies for pollution control,

(Continued from Page 1)

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Mr. Oishi's article stated that after World War II had left Japan devastated, the nation threw its efforts into reconstruction for two decades only to find that "at a point when Japan was reaching its industrial ambition, the country came face to face with serious environmental disruption."

"The air became polluted," he said, "rivers were contaminated, big cities became overpopulated and the destruction of the natural environment was accelerated."

He noted that there had been many victims of diseases induced by industrial pollution such as minamata disease caused by mercury poisoning, itai-itai disease, caused by cadmium poisoning and bronchial asthma caused by various kinds of smog.

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*Will Rule Against Question*

## High Court Declines to Act on California Death Penalty

WASHINGTON, May 30 (UPI).—The Supreme Court today refused to review a state supreme court decision upholding the death penalty. The high court currently is considering whether to abolish the death penalty, or to allow it with capital punishment, based on the question of whether it is being in violation of the Constitution. The justices were given no reason for declining an agreement to add California's appeal to its docket.

The case is still before the court for a hearing expected next month. On April 18, the state attorney general, Sybil Younger, filed a petition for review of the California court's decision. The California court held 8-to-1 that the death penalty "may no longer be executed" in that state because it violated the state constitution. President Johnson's action spared the lives of two men and five women who had been condemned to death. The court upheld the sentence of Robert F. Kennedy, and many other inmates.

**Guilt Denied**

By Bremer  
in Shootings

that on Christian Day, April 25, Arthur H. Bremer was found guilty of the shooting of George C. Wallace, Alabama Governor, and the wounding of three others.

Bremer was indicted last Tuesday on charges of attempted murder, assault and battery, and a assault with intent to murder, and was found guilty of federal mail fraud charges last Wednesday in the 21-year-old Milwaukee case.

The injured, in addition to Governor Wallace, were an Alabama state trooper, Capt. R. C. Dothard; a secret service agent, Nicholas J. Galvin, and a Wallace campaign worker from Alabama, Donald Thompson.

The shootings took place at a campaign rally at a shopping center in Laurel, Md.

**Affirmative Response**

While Bremer's only response during a 15-minute arraignment was his affirmative reply when asked if he had received copies of the indictments.

The county prosecutor said Bremer was returned to the Baltimore county jail where he has been held since the shooting.

After the court appearance, a tentative trial date was set for July 12 on the state charges. No date has been set for trial on the federal charges.

**Wallace to Press Write-In Drive in California**

SILVER SPRING, Md., May 30 (UPI).—Gov. George Wallace will mount a saturation radio-television campaign for write-in candidates in the June 6 primary for California's 27 delegates.

This will be extremely difficult and will require a good job of indoctrinating the voters on how to write Wallace's name in.

Campaign director Charles Sander said yesterday.

In a 40-minute meeting with his aides Gov. Wallace decided to have a half-hour film of rallies in which he outlined his positions against busing and the federal bureaucracy would be shown on television stations.

The governor has been unable to be active in the race for the Democratic presidential nomination since he was shot and partially paralyzed on the eve of landslide primary victories in Maryland and Michigan 15 days ago. A medical advisory at Holy Cross Hospital said he was making "slow, gradual improvement" and went on a regular diet for the first time yesterday.

**American Named Ballet Chief of Swedish Opera**

STOCKHOLM, May 30 (UPI).—The Royal Swedish Opera Company has appointed James S. Moore head of the opera ballet, the board of governors announced Monday.

He will take up his new post July 1.

Mr. Moore, an American, has been ballet master for seven years at the American Ballet Theater in New York.

He has worked closely with Jerome Robbins, and directed one of Mr. Robbins' works as guest choreographer in 1969 at the Stockholm Opera.

**108 Died in Soviet Crash**

MOSCOW, May 30 (UPI).—The Soviet airline that crashed near the Ukrainian city of Khar'kov May 18 killed all 108 persons on board. Soviet sources report.

In revealing the death toll for the first time, the sources said the turboprop Antonov-10 airliner, in a flight from Moscow, crashed in a field in a landing after one wing snapped off.

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United Press International  
AMUSEMENT PARK TRAGEDY—Policeman inspecting wrecked roller-coaster cars in London's Battersea Park

## Roller Coaster Crash in London Kills 3 Children and Injures 14

LONDON, May 30 (AP).—Three children were killed and at least 14 were injured today when a car derailed on the roller coaster at London's Battersea amusement park, Festival Gardens.

A police spokesman said that the car, containing about 20 persons, had failed to reach the ground into its climb and began to race backwards down the track. The car left the track and smashed against a curve.

## Population Stability Seen

## U.S. Catholic Couples Reduce Size of Family, Study Shows

By Jack Rosenthal

WASHINGTON, May 30 (NYT).—The first completed report of the prestigious 1970 National Fertility Study shows that Roman Catholic couples have reduced dramatically the number of children they are having and intend to have.

The change is so marked that, despite a tradition of large families, their birth expectations are rapidly approaching those of non-Catholics.

There was a downward shift in the birth expectations of all groups between 1965 and 1970, according to the report, a copy of which was obtained yesterday. A far faster drop was found among Catholic parents.

For example, the decline reported by Catholic women between the ages of 20 and 34 was more than twice that of their non-Catholic counterparts.

**Striking Impact**

Overall, the impact of the birth expectation changes is so striking that the authors abandoned their otherwise dry, technical language to conclude:

"American couples have changed their reproductive behavior radically over the course of the past five years, adjusting their fertility goals sharply downward and increasing substantially their

## U.S. Provides Aid To Bangladesh

WASHINGTON, May 30 (Reuters).—The first U.S. bilateral aid agreement with Bangladesh—for \$30 million—was announced here today.

The grant for rehabilitation and reconstruction in the new nation, which emerged from the Indo-Pakistani war last December, will be used to import U.S. commodities such as cotton, jute, pesticides and fertilizer as well as for high priority construction projects, the Agency for International Development said.

These projects will include coastal embankments, power plants, roads, bridges and other facilities.

The grant, signed yesterday in Dacca, is an addition to \$125 million in relief aid being provided by the United States through the United Nations, international voluntary agencies and American charities.

## Bhutto in Lebanon On 14-Nation Tour

BEIRUT, May 30 (AP).—Pakistan President Zulfikar Ali Bhutto arrived in Lebanon today and received a warm welcome from the city's small Pakistani community.

Some 200 Pakistanis cheered Mr. Bhutto from the airport balcony as he was greeted by President Siyehan Franjiyah and Premier Saeb Salam.

Lebanon is the fourth stop on Mr. Bhutto's 14-nation tour of Moslem nations in the Middle East and Africa seeking moral and material support. Earlier today, the Pakistani leader visited Baghdad and held talks with Iraqi leaders. Tomorrow, he will go to Jordan.

Kennedy, and many other Charles Manson.

California's petition for review, filed on March 31 by Sybil J. Younger, the state attorney general, called the decision "an unreasonably harsh judgment" while the death penalty case was pending before the Supreme Court.

Mr. Younger contended that the "state ground" asserted by the California court, a provision in the California Constitution, was "plainly transparent" and that the ruling consistency should be reviewed by the U.S. court.

The California Constitution prohibits "cruel or unusual punishment" while the U.S. Constitution prohibits "cruel and unusual punishments." Since the California court found the death penalty both cruel and unusual, Mr. Younger argued, it was really interpreting the Eighth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution.

In seeking a hearing, the state also argued that the decision violated the rights of Californians by "unjustifiably usurping the legislative function." Ms. Younger said that, by abolishing the death penalty, the court has enacted its personal views into law over the will of a protesting public.

**1968 Murder**

UPPER MARLBORO, Md., May 30 (UPI).—Arthur H. Bremer was found not guilty today to state charges in the shooting of Gov. George C. Wallace, Alabama Governor.

He was found guilty of the wounding of three others.

He pleaded not guilty to federal mail fraud charges last Wednesday in the 21-year-old Milwaukee case.

**Revolts**

NEW YORK, May 30 (UPI).—The Rev. Bill Mason, a Paterson poverty agency official, said the last three hostages were released when prison officials agreed to take no physical reprisals against those who staged the revolt.

Earlier in the day, the rebels

released six other captives, including the warden. At least four guards were injured in the disturbance.

Mr. Mason, who was present at negotiations between authorities and inmates inside the prison, said the prisoners' demands "aren't big ones."

They deal with human elements such as hygiene," he said.

"They want the right to wear underwear and have clean matress covers."

He said an inmate named Clay Thomas acted as a go-between in the negotiations between the inmates and Sheriff Davenport.

Mr. Davenport was instrumental in the settlement and that Mr. Davenport was "courteous and gracious" throughout the talks.

Warden Jack Deyoung, a nurse and a guard who suffered stab wounds, were released after about an hour. A second guard wounded in a melee with inmates apparently escaped. Both guards were hospitalized.

Authorities said three guards

were escorting three inmates, including a convicted murderer, from the second floor to another part of the jail when the trouble began.

The inmates managed to overpower the guards, seize their keys and release the other prisoners.

Warden Deyoung, who was among those taken hostage when he entered the floor, said he told the other prisoners, "Don't get out, don't get involved." "And that's just what they did," he said.

**Revolts**

In fact, the report suggested,

the once-utopian goal of stabilizing the size of the American population is at least within reach.

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Rear Adm. Philippe de Gaulle

**Gaullist Monarchs Surface, Hail His Son**

By John Vincour

PARIS, May 30 (AP)—The first Gaullist monarchists called today on the late general's only son, Rear Adm. Philippe de Gaulle, to take the destiny of France into his own hands and save the nation from usurpers, Communists and the English.

It would all be a bit of a joke, a neo-legitimist scheme backed by the hardiest of Gaullist hard-liners, if it weren't believed by many Frenchmen that Gen. de Gaulle's 50-year-old son really has political ambitions—and that a number of politicians might want to use him to embarrass President Georges Pompidou in the 1976 presidential elections.

Thousands of pine handbills, with photos of the general and the admiral a ringers for his father, distributed in major French cities, said:

"Faced with the degradation of the political, economic and social situation in France since the departure of Gen. de Gaulle, the Center of Free Republicans calls on Rear Adm. Philippe de Gaulle to take charge of the destiny of France. The C.R.L. will fight at your side for the continuation and triumph of the ideas of your father, Gen. de Gaulle."

**Man Behind the C.R.L.**

The man who says he is behind the C.R.L. is Henri Senac, an old-time Gaullist party bureaucrat who maintains that France is falling apart and that the Gaullist parliamentary majority is too scandal-ridden to be saved.

"We need someone who can re-unite France, rid us of the usurpers, face the Communists and fight against this phony Europe of a Common Market that will lead France directly into the kingdom of England," Mr. Senac told a reporter.

He refused to say whether



Portrait of Philippe de Gaulle.

Adm. de Gaulle had agreed to let his name be used. "He's an admiral, you understand, so he cannot do what he wants."

What the public has seen of Adm. de Gaulle's character would seem to indicate otherwise,

## Proposes Relations With Seoul

Kim Asks Improved U.S. Ties  
But Wants GIs Out of S. Korea

By Harrison E. Salisbury

PYONGYANG, North Korea, May 26 (delayed) (NYT).—Premier Kim Il Sung says North Korea still considers itself to be in a state of technical cease-fire but he expresses the hope that relations with the United States might be eased if it withdraws its forces from South Korea.

With the withdrawal of American forces, the premier declared in an interview, the way would be opened for the peaceful reunification of Korea, with the task carried out by the North and South Koreans themselves without external interference.

He expressed confidence that once the United States got out of South Korea, war would not break out between the North and the South and that the gradual process of bringing the country together would make headway.

The interview, the first granted to representatives of a major Western publication, was conducted by this correspondent and John M. Lee, Tokyo correspondent of The New York Times.

The 60-year-old marshal, who has been in power since 1945, devoted three hours to a free exchange dealing with most of the questions basic to North Korean-U.S. relations. A big, impressive man with a mobile face and a quick chuckle, he emphasized his remarks, made in Korean and translated by an official interpreter, with almost constant motions, usually with his left hand.

Premier Kim also emphasized the difficulties North Korea had had with the U.S. government over a long period and said that with the Korean conflict, which ended in 1953, still technically in a state of cease-fire, "we cannot but prepare ourselves always for war."

North Korea has made no effort to keep its military preparedness secret, he continued, and it is necessary because "neither you nor I can tell what time you'll pounce upon us."

"The most important thing in war preparation, in my opinion," the premier said, "is that we educate our people in the spirit of hating the enemy. Without educating our people in this spirit we cannot defeat the U.S., which is superior in technology."

He recounted the toll of the Korean war and said that "in these circumstances we Koreans can have nothing but bad sentiments toward Americans." The United States, he declared, has continued hostile action against North Korea not only by continuing occupation of South Korea and the encouragement of Japanese militarism but also by carrying on high-altitude reconnaissance flights, some as recently as in the last two months.

Before the beginning of this period, called sun occultation, the probe had returned 6,824 photographs and mapped 85 percent of the planet despite a dust storm that obscured Mars when the spacecraft went into orbit.

## Further Attempt

This is well above the 70 percent mapping goal for Mariner's primary 90-day mission. An attempt to map the remaining 15 percent covering the north polar region will be undertaken when the probe's cameras and other scientific instruments are reactivated in June.

Among the last pictures received before solar occultation, scientists detected signs that the winter cloud cover over the north polar region was dispersing with the beginning of the Martian spring.

At the same time, the south polar region, well covered in the primary photo period, was beginning to cloud over with the "fall" season in the southern hemisphere.

The resumption of scientific transmissions in June will be on a limited basis, controllers said, to conserve Mariner's supply of attitude-control gas.

The increasing earth-Mars distance, now about 214 million miles, requires a high level of the gas, the supply of which will determine the lifetime of the probe, assuming no subsystem failure.

Spectacular pictures returned by the spacecraft's two television cameras, including views of volcano crater systems, canyons wider and deeper than the Grand Canyon and features with the appearance of water erosion, indicate that Mars still may be an active planet.

© Los Angeles Times

## S. Korea to Try 6 High Officers In Bribe Scandal

SEOUL, May 30 (NYT).—Military sources said yesterday that six high officers of the South Korean Army, including two brigadier generals, were being court-martialed on charges of taking bribes from businessmen in connection with the procurement of military supplies.

Eight others, including the army's chief logistics officer, Maj. Gen. Choi Kwang Yon, and Brig. Gen. Kim Bang Tae, former army procurement officer, have been dishonorably discharged, the sources said.

The 14 officers allegedly received a total of at least 180 million won (\$461,500) in bribes from more than 60 Korean businessmen in the last two years, according to the sources. This was said to be the biggest scandal connected with military supply procurement uncovered in South Korea.

Authorities at the Seoul District prosecutor's office disclosed meanwhile that 35 local businessmen allegedly involved in the case were being interrogated. They were suspected of having bribed the officers when they sold clothes, shoes and tires of substantial quality to the army, the authorities said.

"Several thousand members of the so-called Ulster Defense Association, the military wing of the pro-fascist Vanguard party, marched through the streets of Belfast. That sight shown on British television reminded one of Nazi processions and Ku Klux Klan gatherings."

Rain Disaster in Chile

CONCEPCION, Chile, May 30 (UPI).—Five days of torrential rain in southern Chile ended today, leaving more than 6,000 persons homeless, one dead and many missing. Interior Minister Hernan del Canto said property damage was "extremely heavy."

He said 1,000 head of cattle had drowned.

## French Plan to Triple Autoroutes in 7 Years

PARIS, May 30 (Reuters).—France will almost triple its auto-route network in the next seven years, bringing its total length to 3,200 miles, according to Public Works Minister Albin Chalandon. He said that by the end of 1972 autoroutes will link Paris and Brussels, by the end of 1974 Paris and Italy, except for 12 miles near Nice, and by the end of 1976 Paris and Spain and Paris and Germany.



Kim Il Sung

## 236-Inch Mirror Larger Than Mt. Palomar's

By Theodore Shabad  
MOSCOW, May 30 (NYT).—

The Soviet Union announced today that the world's biggest astronomical observatory, under construction in the Caucasus, had entered its final stage with installation of its huge telescope mirror, 30 feet in diameter.

A progress report on the observatory, on which work began in the middle 1960s, depicted the complex and delicate job to produce an instrument that will probe the outer margins of the universe never before viewed by man.

According to its designers, the new telescope will reach objects from which light will have traveled 10 billion years before reaching the earth. The nearest star is a little more than four light-years away.

Since 1948, the United States has dominated the field with the giant reflecting telescope on Mount Palomar, Calif., whose mirror is 200 inches across. The diameter of the Soviet mirror is 236 inches.

The premier maintained that there would be no danger of new war if the U.S. troops withdrew.

He concluded the interview by offering a toast to his American guests with port wine: "Let's drink a toast together. We recognize that the American government is not the American people. We want to have more American friends."

ready to open its doors at any time.

"We are not afraid of anything," Marshal Kim asserted.

"We are not afraid of capitalist influence coming in. We are not afraid of it because there is no reason why we should fear it. Therefore, we have opened our door."

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## Slack Tide in Ulster?

Despite the latest violence in Northern Ireland, there is hope that the tide of terror, if not yet reversed, may be at the point of turning. Most important indicators of this have been the revulsion against the IRA in both Ulster and Ireland, and the virtual admission by the Official branch of the army that it had lost public support and would hold its fire for a while.

This is good. The Irish are tough rebels; bitterness between Catholics and Protestants runs deep, and sentiment for and against a united Ireland are powerful forces. But the inchoate nature of the present struggle, particularly with the Stormont government suspended, leaves little incentive for the majority of the Catholics in Ulster to live under a reign of fear and oppression indefinitely. This is especially true since the Official, the ideological, branch of the IRA has so little support for its major premises, and has been so calculatedly callous in its acts of terror. The killing of an Ulster Catholic soldier, for example, precipitated much of the active opposition by Catholics to revolutionary violence.

There are, however, two groups who are not, apparently affected by the changing atmosphere of opinion. One of these is the Provisional wing of the IRA. This is more nationalist, less ideological, more active and more popular than the Official wing. It has set as one goal the end to internment—

which has been held out as a hope, but which is far from a fact under Mr. Whitehead's rule. And the second major goal of the Provisionals—withdrawal of the British Army from the streets of Ulster towns—brings in another potentially dangerous factor.

The Ulster Protestants resented both the imposition of direct rule by Westminster upon their land and its failure to bring peace. They are, in sum, both angry and afraid. What they have contributed to recent violence may be subject to conjecture; what they might do, once the British Army withdrew its shield (not all that effective against individual bombings and shootings in any event) can all too easily be guessed.

The IRA Provisionals can still swim, to use the Maoist image, in the waters of friendly reactions in the Ulster Catholic districts. "Friendly" may be an overstatement; like the Viet Cong in South Vietnam it is difficult to determine how much of Provisional sanctuary depends upon voluntary support and how much on terror-induced fear. But it does seem that a real end to internment would deprive them of their most effective argument—and then, under the guardianship of the British Army, some approach to a negotiated settlement might be possible. It may be slack tide in Ulster, but unlike the sea, human events can be influenced by human actions.

## Art and the Environment

The day after the tragic defacement of Michelangelo's Pietà in St. Peter's Basilica, a man who openly carried a sculptor's hammer walked into Rome's Church of St. Peter in Vincoli. The only guard, a friar busy with his collection plate, did not seem to notice him. Nor did the worshippers and tourists present seem to mind when this man climbed the knee-high balustrade that keeps people from getting too close to Michelangelo's statue of Moses. Anguished screams were heard only as the intruder, in a re-enactment of Laszlo Toth's assault on the Pietà, swung his hammer several times at the face of the statue. But he stopped short of harming it. A camera flashed. The man, not a sick prankster, but a reporter from the Roman newspaper Paese Sera, had made his point. Other great works of art are also poorly protected.

The problem is particularly difficult if these treasures, like Michelangelo's Moses and Pietà, adorn the churches they were created for and are also objects of worship. They lose their meaning—as all art does—if they are treated merely as precious hoards and if security barriers distract from the glow and immediacy of their presence. Vatican officials said after the assault that they had long planned to shield the Pietà with a screen of unbreakable glass. This might have spared it Laszlo Toth's hammer in St. Peter's gives us pause. Religious art

is part of the religious environment. In fact, in museums, too, art must be brought to life to become part of our life.

In the end, we are afraid, there is no absolute protection against the kind of unfathomable madness that damaged the Pietà. American museum officials are, nevertheless, on the alert, constantly seeking new ways to protect the works in their care without interfering with our enjoyment of them. They are loath to discuss the details of their security measures, however, and for good reason; there is no point in giving them away to potential thieves and vandals. They will tell you only that the average museum spends at least a quarter of its total operating budget on guards and security devices. The trouble, as we have pointed out, is that their total budget is insufficient not only for the protection of art but also for its care.

And that is what is urgently needed in the United States and all over the world—intelligent care and preservation of man's heritage of great art and great buildings. We can only hope that the shock and sadness the damage to the Pietà has aroused all over the world will serve to include that heritage not only in the new concern for the environment, but also in the practical measures we are beginning to take for its preservation. Art, too, is a victim of the environmental crisis.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## International Opinion

### After the Summit

Since the moment President Nixon arrived in Moscow and the summit button was pressed, the agreements, the arms treaty, the declaration of principles and the final communiqué have rolled out of the negotiating machine with the impressive speed and reliability of a computer printout. The content resembles electronic workmanship. They are realistic, they are useful, they accurately reflect the information fed in by both sides in many months of programming.

—From the *Guardian* (London).

\* \* \*

Bad mouths could say that Nixon and Brezhnev discussed the good health of the world with a body in the closet and with a very sick person in the room next door, the first being the war in Vietnam and the second the Middle East conflict.

—From the *La Nation* (Paris).

\* \* \*

Soviet diplomacy gives the impression of trying at all costs to determine a "non-friction zone" to the West. We can foresee what will be the Chinese reaction. Peking, where the taste for historical reference is always alive, may accuse Nixon and Brezhnev of having signed a nonaggression pact

against China, like Hitler and Stalin did in 1939 against Poland.

—From *Corriere della Sera* (Milan).

\* \* \*

These 12 points are not a charter for peace, but the best one could achieve in its place in our time—a code for a difficult coexistence which improves hopes for peace.

—From *La Stampa* (Turin).

\* \* \*

Only a President who began his political progress as a decisive anti-Communist could risk concluding an agreement which guarantees the Russians a numerical advantage in land and sea-based strategic offensive weapons in the next five years.

—From *Die Welt* (Hamburg).

\* \* \*

The meeting came out surprisingly successfully and promisingly. But you could speak of real success only if the talks brought Vietnam closer to peace.

—From the *Svenska Dagbladet* (Stockholm).

\* \* \*

Without doubt the good intentions (of the United States and Russia) it must be said they were expressed in very big words. We take a bet the world by and large will remain the same as a week ago.

—From the *Berlingske Tidende* (Copenhagen).

\* \* \*

PARIS—The observance of American Memorial Day was general throughout France yesterday, particularly in the great war cemeteries where have been gathered the bodies of those thousands of American soldiers and sailors who died in service. Indicative of the heartfelt appreciation of France for American intervention, France officially and individually joined yesterday with America in the many public manifestations of respect for the fallen. In the United States ceremonies centered in the dedication of the Lincoln Memorial in Washington.

### In the International Edition

#### Seventy-Five Years Ago

May 31, 1897

PARIS—Of the making of records, as of books, there would seem to be no end. But assuredly the champion of the season is that meteorological-mythological celebrity known as "Jupiter Pluvius." Diagrams just published by the Moulouys Observatory show that the rainfall in Paris and neighborhood in April was three times the average for that month. Parisian records show only two Aprils during the last two hundred years with a greater quantity of rain. These were the Aprils of 1712 and 1751. Little wonder is it that there should have been so much grumbling.

#### Fifty Years Ago

May 31, 1922

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## 'The Man Who Wouldn't Be King'

By C. L. Sulzberger

**PARIS.**—Monarchy is the most ancient form of government still in use although, as practised in the West, it is but an anachronistic symbol of human continuity. Yet whether as observed in Europe where sovereigns only reign or in Asia or Africa where they so often rule, the profession of kingship has one cardinal rule: It is a lifetime job.

The crown is almost never relinquished by its wearer except after violent cataclysm, most frequently war or revolution. Edward VIII of England, who died this week in France, was a singular exception. He resigned the world's most prestigious crown because of love.

This act, while it caused initial confusion when it occurred, especially among rival politicians, was the apex of our century's great romance. It helped popularize the duke, especially in republican lands which, avoiding sovereigns of their own, adore those of other nations.

### Onerous Job

Only this year, already suffering from the cancer that was so soon to kill him but bearing his agony with cheerful courage, the duke told me he had abandoned the throne because he felt he could not handle the onerous job without the woman he loved at his side. "It was an agonizing de-

cision but I took it: that is all," he said, fondly regarding his American duchess.

"I told my brother [the future George VII], my mother and even my prime minister not to come near me because I didn't want them involved in this. It was my decision. I made it and that's the way it should have been."

He was proud that he wrote his famous abdication speech himself and indignant at those who used to say Churchill had been the "ghost." He insisted he always wrote his speeches. The last memorable one, composed in 1951, was (to the best of my knowledge) never heard.

It was scheduled for a London publishers' dinner designed to boost the duke's memoirs but Buckingham Palace ordered it stopped because of King George's mortal illness. That speech, which he subsequently read to me, ended: "My book is not a novel, it is a romance, and all I can say is that I hope it can end like most fairy tales—and they lived happily ever after."

Subsequently this proved to be the case although exile is always unhappy and although he resented coldness toward his duchess from the rigidly formal Buckingham Palace, a formality he would certainly have softened had he remained its tenant. He lived gallantly, hopping about with his cane, a small, delicately made man like a spry cricket.

Until three years ago he played cheerful if unsatisfactory golf.

He and his duchess entertained easily. He adored reminiscing with cronies; so much so that the duchess installed on the table a turtle-shaped bell which rang when the tall was pushed. If someone forgot an old story, down came the tail.

Toward the end, life became sadder. The duke had crippling arthritic pains; his eyes troubled him and one lid drooped; and since December he knew he was doomed by fate's most dreadful ailment. But he was always gallant, hopping about with his cane, a small, delicately made man like a spry cricket.

### Kind and Friendly

Essentially he was kind and friendly. He gave up bird shooting after World War I, "because I saw what killing is." He took a benevolent interest in the United States, which he frequently visited, and liked to compare as transitory American unpopularity over the Vietnam war and British unpopularity, long ago, over the Boer War.

He liked France and often remembered how his grandfather had fostered the entente cordiale which forged victory in World War I by signing his name "Edward" instead of "Edward" on his historic state visit here. But he never learned French although he knew some Spanish and had an excellent accent in German.

The former Edward VIII never talked regrettably about his historic abdication or bitterly about the politicians involved on its peripheries although his nostalgia for England remained immense. He was always lonely for his country but he was never lonely otherwise. He had consciously made his choice and yielded his destiny for the woman he loved. She was at his side when he died. It did indeed end like most fairy tales.

### Letters

#### Worse Than Enemies

Somewhere in the course of time, as the wheel of events comes full circle, all Americans will have to pay their share of the suffering they have brought to the Vietnamese. It is a law of nature which only the most self-righteous and the arrogant scorn and misread. While many Americans were once horrified by Hitler's bombers terrorizing Guernica, as Picasso so aptly portrayed, only a minority suffered remorse of conscience for the ten-thousandfold greater horror presently perpetrated by Washington.

Americans could stop the horror in a day by sending millions of letters to Washington, but they will not. Like the passive acquiescent Germans of WW II, they are too far gone in terms of sleep-walking, decency and conscience. Allowing for howls and protests by the most blood-soaked and predatory amongst us, all those who refused to defy Johnson and now Nixon's bloody, tyrannical escapades, in defense of vanity and false pride, must forever share in the living scar to the American fiber and psyche.

Whatever the rationales and theories the most ignorant among us put forward, whatever their position in society, the nation stands damaged beyond present belief, gross national product notwithstanding.

We stand four-square with the bloodiest aggressors of history locked arm-in-arm with our dictatorial friends throughout the world, be they in Saigon, Athens, West Pakistan, Buenos Aires or Rio de Janeiro. We are still childish and stupid enough to think we can win men's hearts with bombs from without, instead of with ideas and deeds of decency from within. The myth of a special humanity, unique among nations, belonging to America, has come to the attention of all civilized peoples who now regard us with pity and contempt as they watch us murder

## A Promise of Cooperation

## Summit Summing Up

By Max Frankel

KIEV, Russia.—The United States-Soviet Union summit ended in the glittering hall of St. George in Moscow's Kremlin, with what was, after all, a celebration of atmosphere, emotion and hope. In their smiles, in their banter and above all in their proclamation of new principles of good conduct and collaboration, these adversaries of two decades were yielding to the temptation of trust.

President Nixon came to the Soviet Union last week scorning the customary "froth" of summit conferences and his host, Leonid Brezhnev, eagerly endorsed the emphasis on mere "business." As their communiqué reported, they talked through their conflicting interests in Vietnam and in the Middle East, merely reviewed their progress and agenda in European affairs, concluded one major treaty on arms limitations, promised to work harder for more trade and signed several other agreements to expand their contacts in many fields.

Americans tend to think the Soviet leaders seek a rapprochement because of an obsessive fear of China and a desperate need for commerce and technology. Russians tend to think that President needs accounts because of American exhaustion in Vietnam, considerable social disorder at home and the American election camp.

But when the "Star-Spangled Banner" reverberated in that grand palace chamber, when the Kremlin orchestra struck up "Oh, Susanna" and when Brezhnev practiced his new word—"okay"—and bade farewell in a four-handed clasp, there sprang to life again the hope that a new relationship was beckoning at last.

Henry A. Kissinger, the impresario of so much of this administration's foreign policy, defined it as a hope of "transformation from rather rigid hostility" to a new behavior of "restraint and creativity" that would not only dampen dangerous crises but perhaps avert them altogether. The lofty and lengthy definitions of desirable relations was a Soviet idea, the President's adviser said, and it was no "cock book" prescription of what needs to be done in Vietnam or anywhere else next week. But the President would not have expected Kissinger added, if he did not perceive a reasonable chance that the two nuclear giants were ready for a more mutual cooperation than any they have experienced so far.

And Brezhnev can only that his acquiescence in this summit must eventually be judged and it is based not merely on the temper of the disagreements or the range of agreements over the last week, but on the attitudes that were exchanged and the atmosphere that a handful of men possessing awesome power were able to create.

Both sides have hedged bets for the future, and can do so in good spirits first of all because an American President finally heard that music in the Kremlin, after three others tried and failed.

Moreover, they were going home with what they felt to be a good treaty, full of promise for further limits on the arms race.

They left confirmed in their judgments that the Russians were deadly serious about rapid economic development of their country and that they wanted respite from crisis and access to American markets and goods.

They found the Soviet leaders, and notably Brezhnev, both flexible and politically strong enough to help break the serious obstacles in the arms negotiations—over some

#### Vested Interest

Among the Kremlin celebs were scores of Russians who were developing what Kissinger called a "vested interest" in more and better relations with the United States, and the foremost among was asked whether he did not feel that in American interests as merely those of the conciliatory statements as well as the economic arrangements in the last week.

They appeared to be each other and to an audience, that although their positions and their differences remain intact, they were at least confirming face-to-face in candid conversations the conviction that a better way and must be found to the world's most powerful military and economic establishments.

#### First

First, he said, "It can't be a matter of safety or security, but of a better way to live in the world, and that although their positions and their differences remain intact, they were at least confirming face-to-face in candid conversations the conviction that a better way and must be found to the world's most powerful military and economic estab-

lishments.

But if the festive and reclusive celebration on this day meant anything, and it did, it was that the two sides had not only agreed to a firm and lasting alliance, but also that they had found a way to live in the world, and that although their positions and their differences remain intact, they were at least confirming face-to-face in candid conversations the conviction that a better way and must be found to the world's most powerful military and economic estab-

lishments.

On his final day in Moscow, Nixon had just lived the week "changed the world," and Russians as well as Americans laughed out loud. In effect, President is thus far claiming that his week in Moscow cleared the air. And the stars were smiling with this time.

RAFI BAR-AM.  
Jerusalem.

INTERNATIONAL  
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Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

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## PARIS THEATRE

## '1793'—A Rough Year at The Théâtre du Soleil

By Thomas Quimby Curtis

PARIS, May 30 (IHT).—The French Revolution continues at the Cartoucherie de Vincennes with the Théâtre du Soleil following up its "Vive-la-République" spectacle "1793," with another "1793." If not total theater, it is almost total theater-going.

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**Japan Raids  
Firms for  
Secret Data**

spects Illegal Pacts  
Textile Fiber Cos.

TOKYO, May 30 (AP-DJ).—The Fair Trade Commission said today it has raided offices of 11 major Japanese textile fiber makers on suspicion of illegal price regulation in domestic market and conclusion of a secret export agreement with their European counterparts.

FTC alleged that the 11 companies, including industry firms such as Toray Industries Tsujin Ltd., have been regularly producing of nylon, poly- and acrylic fibers among themselves in violation of the provisions of Japan's anti-monopoly law.

It also alleged that the makers controlling their exports to Africa under an agreement with European companies. Exports of Japanese cotton, wool synthetic fiber textiles to the United States are regulated under government-level agreement last year. At that time, there were fears expressed that Japanese companies would go to Europe or other areas to auction made surplus by the PTC said it also raided the office and two branches of Japan Chemical Fiber Association.

In PTC spokesman said six Japanese synthetic fiber manufacturers, including Toray, were found to have concluded an agreement with 18 West European firms in April, 1969, on the exports of nylon filament, Reuters reported.

Under the agreement, Japanese firms were committed not to export to Western Europe, in exchange for a promise from the European firms not to export to Japan, South Korea, and other Southeast Asian countries.

**ATT 'Fact-Finding' Panel  
to Air Textile Trade Woes**

By Victor Lusinchi

GENEVA, May 30 (NYT).—The economist for a major American business group and the head of a big mutual fund organization told an international gathering

**FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES**

**Gulf Oil Eyes Project in Siberia**

Gulf Oil Corp. has proposed joining a Soviet-Japanese project to exploit oilfields in Tyumen, western Siberia, business sources report in Tokyo. The Japan-Soviet Business Cooperation Committee, controlled by the private Federation of Economic Organizations (Keldanen), says it is studying the proposal along with similar offers from Bechtel Corp. of the United States and Eni Nazionale Idrocarburi of Italy. Japanese newspapers say Gulf is offering to cooperate in the project by providing technology for development and pipeline construction, financing the project cost and taking deliveries of oil. A group of Japanese government officials and businessmen is due to leave for Siberia next month to survey the project. The Tyumen scheme calls for construction of a 2,700-mile pipeline to Russia's Far Eastern port of Nakhodka for the shipment of low-sulfur oil to Japan. In Pittsburgh, a Gulf spokesman confirmed that the company has expressed an interest in participating in the joint venture.

**El Paso to Buy More Algerian Gas**

El Paso Natural Gas Co. says it has contracted to purchase additional quantities of liquefied natural gas over a 25-year period from Sonatrach, the Algerian national oil and gas firm, raising the total volume to 2 billion cubic feet a day. Last week, a U.S. Federal Power Commission examiner recommended, subject to commission approval, the delivery of the initial 1 billion cubic feet of gas a day. The price will be substantially higher than for the initial amount but is in line with prices agreed to by purchasers in Europe and in the United States, El Paso says.

**Union Oil Unit Find in Indonesia**

Union Oil Co. of California says its wholly-owned Indonesian subsidiary has discovered oil in an exploratory well in the Balikpapan basin, seven miles offshore East Kalimantan, and the

**Volcker Comment Stirs Gold Market**

**Experts Are Bullish on U.S. Economy**

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

GENEVA, May 30 (NYT).—The economist for a major American business group and the head of a big mutual fund organization told an international gathering

today that they were bullish for the U.S. economy and the stock market.

But the economist, Albert T. Sommers of the Conference Board, warned that interest rates, "leaning against the inflationary wind," would be moving up so that by the end of the year, he forecast, the prime rate should be around 6 percent and the yield for high-quality long-term bonds at 8 percent.

Paul A. Volcker, Under Secretary of the Treasury for Monetary Affairs and the luncheon speaker at the conference, said that he did not accept Mr. Sommers' forecast. The administration has been trying to keep the long end of the bond market from rising too steeply. It wants to stimulate investment spending and get spare capacity utilized and unemployment reduced.

Howard Stein, chairman of Drytex Corp., saw a bullish effect on the stock market because the administration's profit guidelines would force companies to finance more investments internally. This would mean fewer equity offerings while basic demand for shares was rising.

**Questioned on Devaluation**

Mr. Volcker was asked at a press conference whether he thought there would be another devaluation of the dollar. "We've just been through that agonizing process, and we don't want to go through it all over again," he replied. "We are working under the assumption that the Smithsonian Agreement (the December currency realignment) is valid."

In his prepared remarks, Mr. Volcker said that "since last winter calm has returned to exchange markets. Indeed very little central bank intervention in central exchange markets has taken place for almost three months. Reflect on that for a moment. There have been few periods of comparable length in recent years in which a similar statement could be made."

A news agency interpretation that Mr. Volcker was not excluding another dollar devaluation caused some ripple in the foreign exchange and gold markets today. The dollar was weaker and gold was stronger.

Questioned later, Mr. Volcker emphasized that he "certainly did mean to rule out the possibility of another dollar devaluation."

While he and Mr. Stein gave the largely European audience of about 150 top business and bankers an optimistic view of U.S. price performance and prospects, Mr. Sommers was much more cautious.

"The stronger business becomes," he said, "the more it threatens to break through the control mechanisms, the more intense and elaborate must the controls become, and the more likely it becomes that they will have to be joined by more restrictive fiscal and monetary policy."

He said, "A new round—the third in six years, and perhaps the bitterest of the three—is thus shaping up in the American version of the struggle against inflation..."

In comments on international monetary questions, Pierre Leclerc, chairman of the Banque

were tested at 3,200 barrels a day from two zones. Test of a third zone recovered gas at the rate of about 3 million cubic feet a day, the company says. The well lies 20 miles north of the Ataka field, which was discovered in September, 1970, by Union and Japex Indonesian Ltd. under production-sharing agreements with Pertamina, the Indonesian state-owned oil company. Ataka is scheduled to come on line the latter part of this year at about 30,000 barrels a day, increasing to 100,000 barrels a day in 1973, Union says. The new discovery is located in an area held exclusively by Union under a production-sharing contract with Pertamina.

**DEGUSSA Says Earnings Gain**

Overall operating earnings of DEGUSSA improved in the first half of the current fiscal year started Oct. 1, 1971, from a year earlier, the precious metals and chemical company reports in a shareholders' letter. It does not indicate the extent of the improvement, but says it is due to increased sales and other economies made. Sales of the world-wide group in the first half declined 0.4 percent to 1.1 billion marks from 1.12 billion DM. Uncertainty over economic trends makes it difficult to project performance in the second half, the company adds.

**Mannesmann Expects Better Profit**

Earnings of Mannesmann will slightly improve this year after last year's 40 percent decline to 89.2 million deutsche marks, chairman Egert Overbeck reports. For the worldwide group, Mr. Overbeck predicts 1972 sales will increase 5 percent from 7.18 billion DM in 1971. In the first quarter, the West German steel and tubes maker reported group sales down 3 percent to 1.64 billion DM from a year ago. Earnings in the first quarter were below a year ago, Mr. Overbeck says. While predicting "a slightly better" 1972 profit, Mr. Overbeck stresses that he wouldn't like to make any concrete projection.

**Volcker Comment Stirs Gold Market**

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In comments on international monetary questions, Pierre Leclerc, chairman of the Banque

**Profits Drop 69% at BP in First Quarter**

**Cites Higher Payout To Producer States**

LONDON, May 30 (AP-DJ).—British Petroleum Co.'s net profit slumped 69 percent in the first quarter because of a serious deterioration in product prices, BP announced today.

The company said the deterioration was particularly marked in Europe and was caused by the interaction of low rates of consumption, low freight rates on its tanker fleet and high inventories since last autumn.

Net income was \$15.1 million, compared with \$49.9 million in the same period a year earlier. Per-share earnings were 3.88 pence versus 13.58 pence.

BP's sales for the period rose 7.3 percent, to \$212.4 million from \$176.8 million.

The company noted it now carries the full charges of higher overseas taxation and royalties, which had barely touched the first quarter of 1971.

**Pre-Tax Income**

Income before taxation was \$178.1 million, an increase of 11.3 percent over the pre-tax income of \$160 million in the year-earlier period.

Overseas taxation rose 47.6 percent, to \$18.8 million from \$10.6 million.

Charles Hochman has been named president, replacing Henri Desbruyères who is retiring at age 65. At the same time, Cie. des Machines Bull, which owns 34 percent of Honeywell Bull, announced that Joseph Calleis is retiring and that Henri M. Delage will move up from administrative general manager to president of the holding company.

Louis von Planta has succeeded Robert Kaeppli as chairman of Ciba-Geigy Ltd., in Basel. Mr. Kaeppli retired.

Charles Hochman has been named president of Coca-Cola Europe and director of the French division, coordinator of Coca-Cola activities in Belgium, France, Holland, Iceland and Luxembourg. He was previously assistant director.

In Brussels, Donald W. Sawyer becomes general operations manager of Ford Tractor Operations Europe. Formerly general sales manager, he succeeds H. J. Head who returns to company headquarters in the United States.

Lars U. Petersson will be based in Zurich as director of marketing—continental Europe for SSI Container Corp. Peter Tiedemann becomes assistant marketing director.

Baron Blyth has announced the appointment of Claude Bonchinet-Serrennes as financial advisor.

Other glamour losers included:

Winchage Industries, down 5 to 90 1/8, Xerox, 43 3/4 to 153, Burroughs, 41 1/4 to 183 3/4, Natomas, 4 to 64 1/2, and the newly split shares of Bausch & Lomb, down 4 1/8 to 60 5/8.

One month ago, Winchage closed at 147 1/4 and Xerox stood at 138 3/8.

Serving to grease the slide of the glamour today was Standard & Poor's front-page column in Barron's stating that banks and other professional investors had come to regard growth stocks as "a securities blanket" and bid up their prices in the process.

It was still a two-way street for glamour, however, as Schluemper rose 5 1/4 to 214 1/2—closing at its record price—and Union Corp. climbed 3 7/8 to 17 5/8 as the most active issue on the Big Board.

Schluemper, a 5 5/8-point gainer on Friday, apparently benefited from a recommendation in Standard & Poor's outlook, which raised its 1972 earnings estimate.

Iraq Petroleum Co. and its affiliates is owned by British, Dutch, French and American interests.

OPEC is made up of Iraq, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Libya, Iran, Qatar, Indonesia, Venezuela, Abu Dhabi, Algeria and Nigeria.

Levitz, a glamour performer in its own right, failed once again to open for trading. The stock last traded one week ago, when it rose to a point to 59 1/2. After the market close last Wednesday, Levitz postponed a proposed 500,000-share offering of common stock, pending an investigation by the Securities & Exchange Commission into certain matters concerning the company.

A cut of this magnitude is not usual... It is clear beyond any reasonable doubt that the company's figures reflect a deliberate and premeditated measure, and a high-level managerial policy decision aimed at punishing Iraq for its independent national oil policy and at exerting pressure to hinder implementation of its development programs.

Mr. Pachachi warned trying to bypass the 1971 Tehran Agreement, which set oil prices until 1975, and said any manipulation by IPC aimed at this would shake confidence in the agreement.

Observers said this appeared to be a hint to other Western oil companies interested in maintaining the stabilizing effect of the Tehran Agreement, to talk the IPC into adopting a different stand.

A two-week ultimatum from the Iraqi government to IPC due to expire tomorrow.

Legal and legislative measures against the Western company threatened by Iraq have not been specified but could include a partial takeover of the northern IPC oilfields.

**Profit-Taking Hits Glamours On Big Board**

**Group Said Vulnerable After Recent Increase**

By Vartan G. Varian

NEW YORK, May 30 (NYT).—The kingpin glamour stocks took it on the chin today as profit-taking attacked this select sector on the New York Stock Exchange. Wall Street analysts said that the steadily climbing prices of recent weeks and months had made the glamour issues vulnerable, at least on a short-term basis.

As for the blue chips, the Dow Jones industrial average slipped in the final half hour of trading to finish with a token loss of 0.07 at 971.18. The Dow was ahead about 3 at mid-session.

Last Friday, prior to the three-day Memorial Day weekend, the Dow wound up at 971.25, thereby reaching its highest close in 3 1/2 years.

Lars U. Petersson will be based in Zurich as director of marketing—continental Europe, falling 1 1/2 to 925 1/2. In the previous session, it traded at a record price of 406. IBM boasts the largest market value of any issue listed on the NYSE. For more than a decade, it has ranked as the market's favorite institutional holding.

Other glamour losers included:

Winchage Industries, down 5 to 90 1/8, Xerox, 43 3/4 to 153, Burroughs, 41 1/4 to 183 3/4, Natomas, 4 to 64 1/2, and the newly split shares of Bausch & Lomb, down 4 1/8 to 60 5/8.

One month ago, Winchage closed at 147 1/4 and Xerox stood at 138 3/8.

Serving to grease the slide of the glamour today was Standard & Poor's front-page column in Barron's stating that banks and other professional investors had come to regard growth stocks as "a securities blanket" and bid up their prices in the process.

It was still a two-way street for glamour, however, as Schluemper rose 5 1/4 to 214 1/2—closing at its record price—and Union Corp. climbed 3 7/8 to 17 5/8 as the most active issue on the Big Board.

Schluemper, a 5 5/8-point gainer on Friday, apparently benefited from a recommendation in Standard & Poor's outlook, which raised its 1972 earnings estimate.

Iraq Petroleum Co. and its affiliates is owned by British, Dutch, French and American interests.



## New York Stock Exchange Trading

**z—Sales in full.**  
 Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

**a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. d—Declared or paid in 1971 plus stock dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. f—Paid in stock during 1971, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date. g—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. h—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. i—New issue. p—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. r—Declared or paid in 1972 plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock during 1972, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.**

**eld—Called. x—Ex dividend. y—Ex dividend and sales**

# THE SOLVAY GROUP

**Principal information extracted from the Annual Report for the year 1971.**

## **1. COMPARISON OF EXTERNAL SALES, CASH FLOWS AND RESULTS.**

### **3. DISTRIBUTION OF EXTERNAL SALES.**

#### **By product:**

	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>
	(in million B.Fr.)			
Consolidated external sales.....	32,748	37,746	42,024	45,226
Consolidated net profit .....	1,701	3,097	2,074	1,948
Depreciation .....	3,732	3,720	4,153	4,386
Cash flow .....	5,433	6,817	6,227	6,344

An upward revaluation of the Belgian franc against the currencies of countries where most of our factories and subsidiaries are located, had an adverse accountancy effect when their turnover and results were converted into Belgian currency.

Apart from the Belgian revaluation, the results were affected, as they had been in 1970, by an excessive rise in wages and

salaries and more expensive raw materials; it was not possible for these negative factors to be offset, either by the positive gains in productivity or by higher selling prices.

### 3. COMPARISON OF STATISTICS

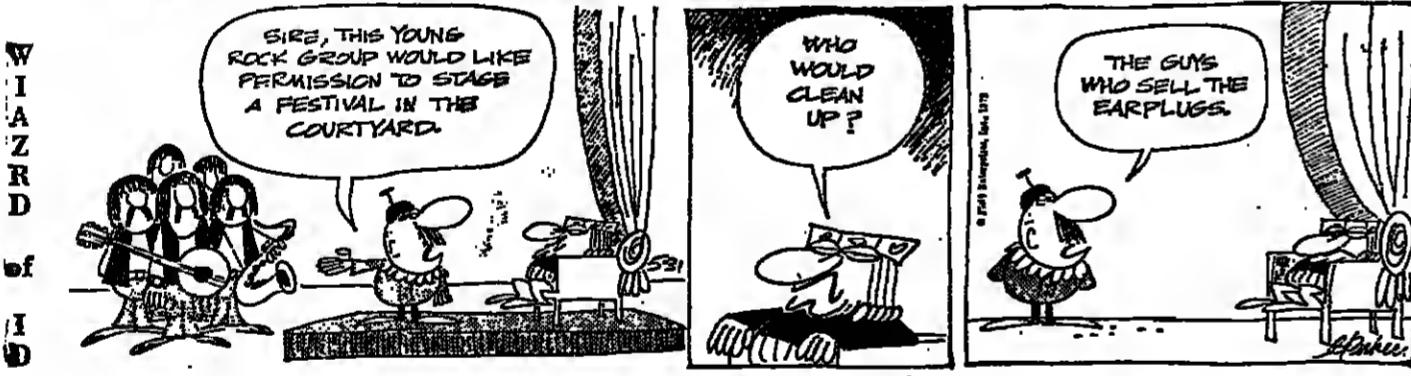
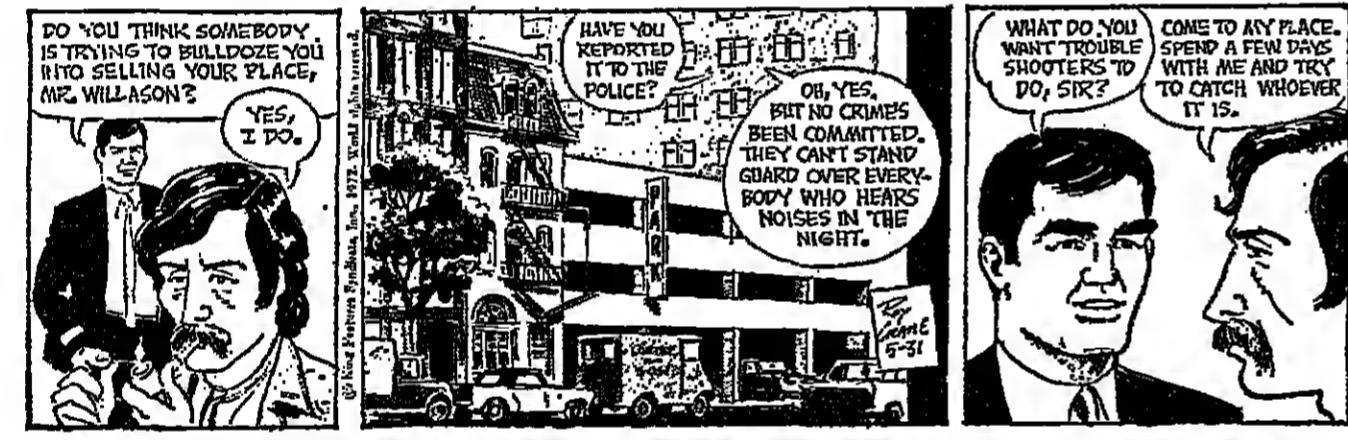
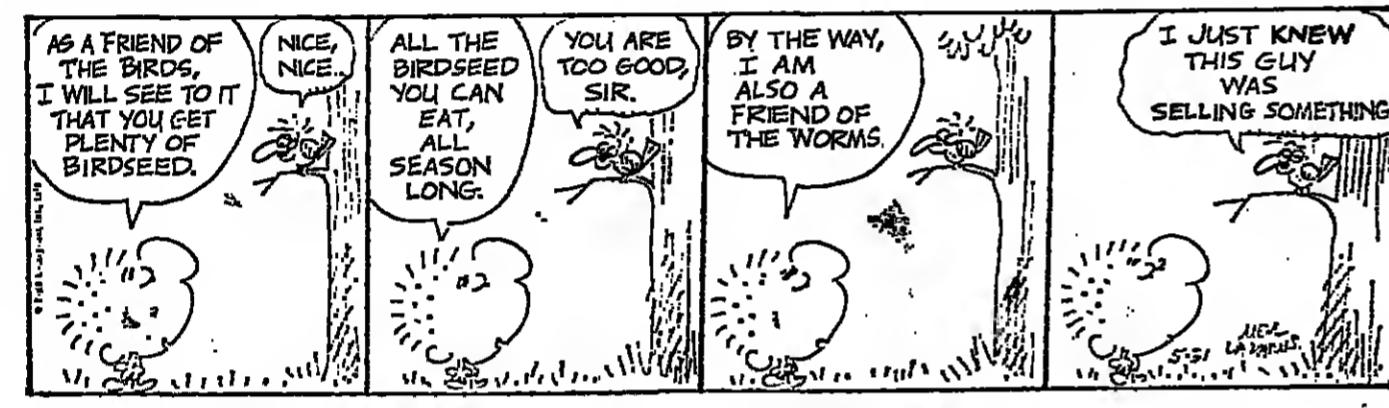
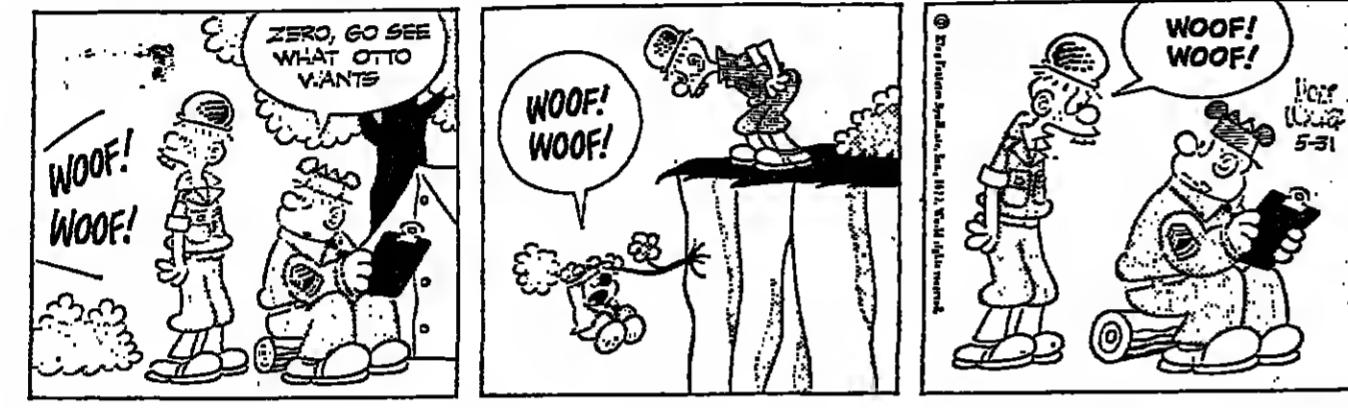
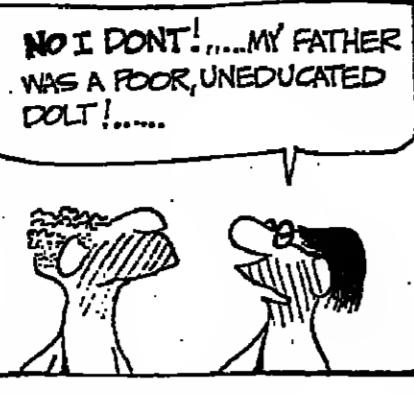
	1968	1969	1970	1971
	(in million B.P.t.)			
Capital expenditure .....	3,247	5,554	8,210	10,201
Research expenditure .....	634	989	1,101	1,231
Personnel expenditure .....	9,053	10,148	11,466	12,925
	(in B.P.t.)			
Net profit per fully paid share.....	236	421	280	240
Net dividend per full paid share... ..	130	145	155	155

Copies of the English version of the Company's Annual Report in which detailed accounts for 1971 are included are available on request from:

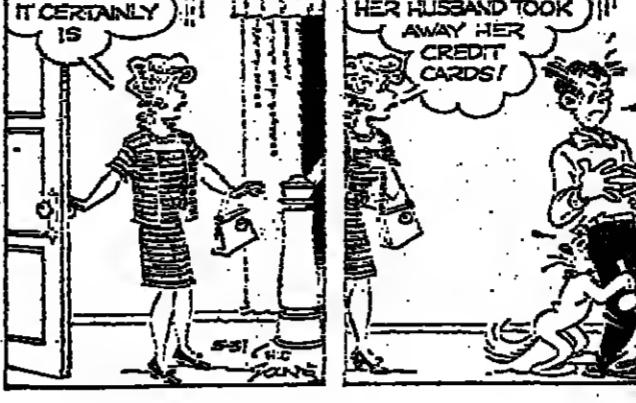
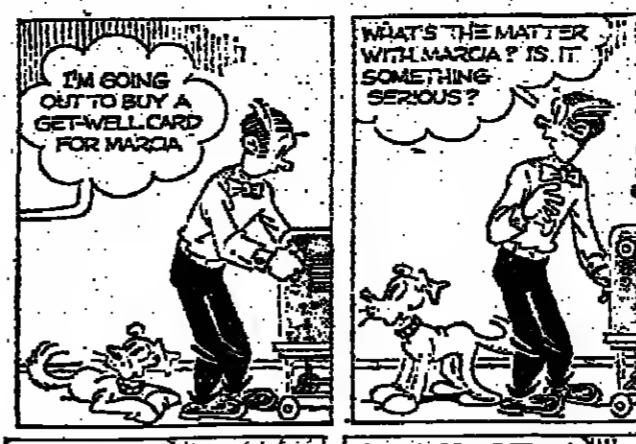
Solvay & Cie. Société Anonyme. Secrétariat Général, rue du Prince Albert 33. B-1050 Brussels-Belgium







## BLONDIE



## BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

An expert often goes out of his way to insure himself against a situation that is almost certain not to arise, knowing that his effort will probably be wasted. A case in point is the diagrammed deal.

South was virtually sure of 13 tricks: two hearts, one diamond, and five in each black suit. However he could see that simple play would not succeed against a very bad spade division, and South was immediately on the road to a club slam.

The next two bids were asking bids. Three clubs asked about the quality of North's club suit. Three hearts showed a five-card suit with one of the three top honors. Four hearts asked about North's control of the heart suit, and five hearts indicated full control—a void, a singleton ace, or the ace-king. South was then in a position to bid seven clubs.

South was only one trump missing, and South took no chances. He ruffed a low heart with a high trump in the dummy, drew the last trump and claimed the grand slam. He had avoided two traps: drawing trumps before maneuvering a diamond ruff, and attempting to reach the dummy with a spade lead.

In historical societies, it is only the "privileged classes" that have passed on the record of their aged members, and these have been valued for their "real" worth: i.e., their wealth and property. The underprivileged, or "exploited" aged—whose lives were not recorded—Miss de Beauvoir projects into institutions; imagines them "pushed out of the house or even secretly put to death."

In the middle chapters of the book, the author quotes almost compulsively from poets, novelists and philosophers, and insists on taking literally those rhetorical remarks of which famous writers—especially French ones—are so fond. "A very old man's memories are like ants whose ant hill has been destroyed." "Fifty years of reading; and what remains of it?" "Oh, to be damned to old age, that hideous thing!" If an aged person should express himself as happy, Miss de Beauvoir discounts this as a defense, or asks, in true Gallic fashion: What is happiness?

Even the famous man who has accomplished more than he ever hoped for is seen as successful, not in his own experience of himself, but simply in the eyes of others. "The promises have been kept," the author says of her own life. "Nevertheless, I have been swindled."

The picture is too negative:

## THE COMING OF AGE

By Simone de Beauvoir. Translated from the French by Patrick O'Brien. Putnam. \$5. pp. \$10.

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

**Y**OU ought to be warned right away that simply reading this book may be enough to age you. Miss de Beauvoir loads us with so many depressing examples—from primitive, historical and present-day society—of the predicament of old age that we cannot help bringing a bit under their burden. She has an ax to grind and society is her whetstone. Her writing has an abrasive quality not only for this reason, but also because Miss de Beauvoir seems by temperament to be a professional pessimist and tragedian. As if this were not enough, she applies to the already bowed shoulders of the aged some of Jean-Paul Sartre's more obscure existential strictures

to his own experience,

Again and again, the author accuses capitalist society of interested in people only for economic potential. She denounces the "humanism" of such so as mere window dressing nothing disinterested were done for the aged. Of course there is some truth—one can even say much—in what she writes, but she adulterates overgeneralization. Many of her observations are merely to sense, as when she remark the retiree's state of mind: "the long way toward diminished quality of his life after retirement. The only solution emptiness of retirement, she believes, is to go on pursuing concrete terms, to work at this in order to keep for living nothingness.

Semile dementia, she claims, like an identity caused by the condition aged persons' lives: their lack of contact with reality. The depression so common elderly people is nothing mourning over the loss of time. Similarly, according to M. Beauvoir, no one dies of emptiness of some form or another pathology. On this basis, selves of people working—at down tasks—until death takes them, thus eliminating painful stage of life.

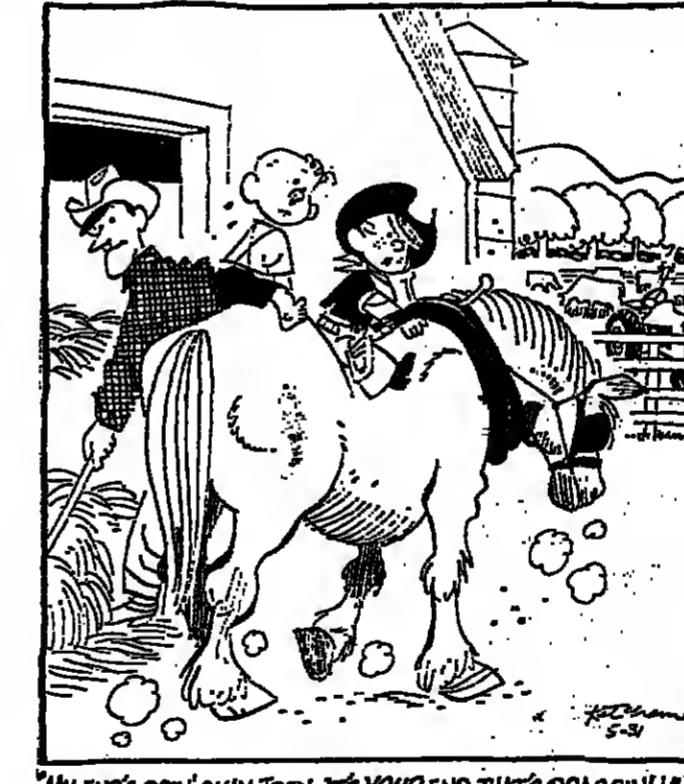
As things now stand, o is life's parody, a view hor by the plays of Beckett Ionesco. And how the comes to her thesis: "The retired man is rendered less by the want of mean his present life is that the of his existence has stolen from him from the beginning." Between your age there turns the machi crusher of men," which all problems in the mere of living.

"Old age exposes the face of our entire civilization." I meaning that men atril their life, it is their entire of values that define and meaning of old. Therefore, "it is the what that must be remade." Be can change old age we "change life itself." The men has grandeur, all rig écit too. One only wonders much practical or im value it has, and whether sociology ever these days, for anything le panacea.

Mr. Broyard is a New York Times book critic.

## CROSSWORD

By Will



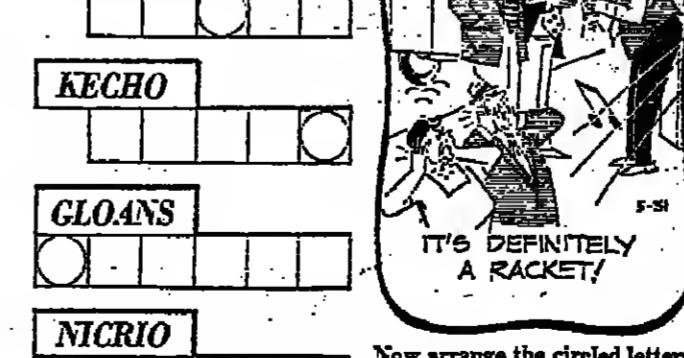
## ACROSS

- 1 Medium for Ade's "Fables"
- 2 Turns informer
- 3 Limb, in heraldry
- 4 Belmont transaction
- 5 Kind of hairdo
- 6 Tables item
- 7 Brazilian writer
- 8 Poly
- 9 Evils
- 10 Wreath
- 11 Tower
- 12 Social climbers
- 13 Famous writer
- 14 Spots
- 15 Into (gets going)
- 16 Therefore
- 17 Visit again
- 18 Hurricane area
- 19 Book by 24
- 20 Across
- 21 In demand
- 22 Giant petrel
- 23 Nuisance
- 24 Modify
- 25 Parts of the psyche
- 26 Book by 24
- 27 Next after unl. and bi.
- 28 Sun deity
- 29 Extincts
- 30 Permit
- 31 Away, in Scotland
- 32 Marshy place
- 33 Like some excuses
- 34 Encore
- 35 Rorem
- 36 Mato —
- 37 Indian prince
- 38 Checks
- 39 Tidy
- 40 — facts
- 41 Tonys and Oscar
- 42 Pronom
- 43 Lives
- 44 Ditches
- 45 Grain fungi
- 46 "Like I hole in..."
- 47 Hair styles
- 48 Craze
- 49 — which
- 50 Nose parts
- 51 Still
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- 53 State Abb.
- 54 Mel
- 55 Gibe
- 56 Greek god
- 57 Bulky
- 58 Biblical stuff
- 59 Hermit
- 60 Lincoln's Mary
- 61 Saint of sailors
- 62 River in France
- 63 Depots: Abb.
- 64 Moscow agency
- 65 Checks
- 66 Dressed
- 67 Checks
- 68 Loosened
- 69 Tidy
- 70 Tony and Oscar
- 71 Greek letter
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## JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

WONGI      KECHO      CLOANS      NICRIO



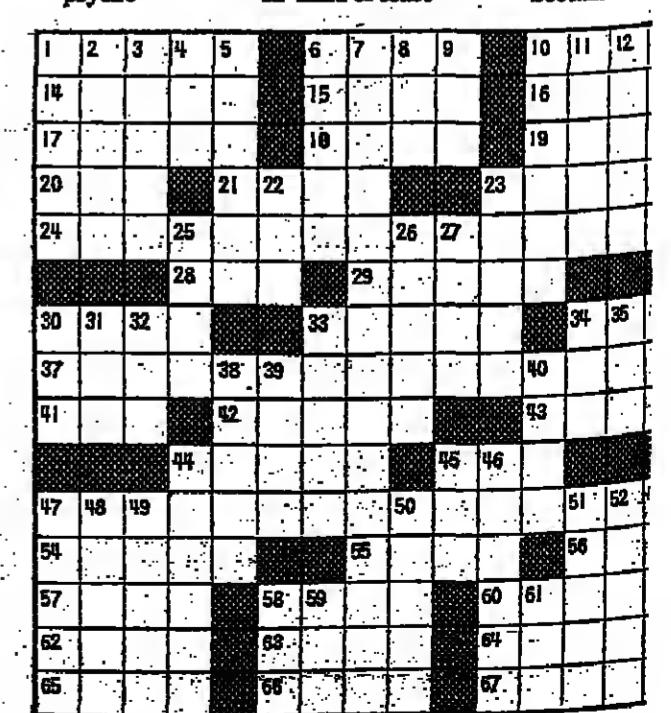
Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble: VISOR ETUDE AGENCY NATURE

Answer: What they draw back is—REVERSE



# rs. King djusts o Clay

Time in Semis  
French Tennis

By Michael Katz  
LONDON, May 30 (UPI).—Today, May 30, 1972, will be the day the King "dropped" into the final of the all-the-same French Open tennis tournament. The home of the tournament, the de Beaufort stadium, the first major event she has failed to come through with a 6-1, 6-2 victory over Virginia Wade of England and another 6-1, 6-2 win today.

She has landed at Long Beach, Calif., a functionary on the grass at Whiteman's Forest Hills and Australia's own clay courts at Roland Garros. The stadium have always been and remain difficult for her smashing serve and second difficult for her smashing serve and second difficult for her smashing serve and killer volleys and she can never get into the mix. Now, however, there's a new twist: she has added finesse with an dazzling drop shot that has helped her advance without loss of a game.

But the drop shot has been opening

her account for Billie, jolting her

servings to the net and leaving

as when a vulnerable for her swiftly

replies Wade, a former Forest Hills

way upstart and current Australian

of his holder, the first few days

of the first game set

to wide open.

American men broke even for

in one day. Stan Smith, now play-

ing out of Sea Pines, Fla., let

the world know he had

the best record in the

world, 6-3, 6-2, upsets Billie

Wade, 6-3, 6-2, upsets Billie

